

# Georgetown Herald.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 12.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 17, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 532

## THE COUNTY PAPER.

Issued Every Thursday Morning

Edited and Published by

H. R. FRENCH

To whom all communications must be addressed, postage pre-paid.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE SCOTT COUNTY HERALD

will be forwarded by mail or otherwise to any point (free of postage in the county) required, at the following low rates:

If paid strictly in ADVANCE, \$1.75

If not paid in advance, 2.00

At the end of the year, 2.50

Liberal deductions to Club subscribers.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising in the County Paper

FOURTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One week, 1.00

Two weeks, 1.50

Three weeks, 2.00

One month, 3.00

Two months, 5.00

Three months, 7.00

Six months, 12.00

Twelve months, 22.00

Each additional square less than half a column

and published for a shorter time than three months,

charged in same proportion.

For Half Column.

One month, 1.50

Three months, 4.00

Six months, 7.00

Twelve months, 12.00

For Whole Column.

One month, 3.00

Three months, 8.00

Six months, 14.00

Twelve months, 25.00

The above rates are for standing advertisements.

(without change.) For advertisements by the

year, with the privilege of changes, an additional

price will be charged, depending upon the number

of changes desired. A very liberal deduction will

be made to yearly advertisers who wish to occupy

several squares regularly.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 6

lines will be inserted for \$1 per month, or \$10 per

year.

Annual advertisements are allowed 1 square, changeable

at pleasure, for \$15 two squares, for \$25 three

squares (paper included) for \$35.

No credit on advertising, except to yearly cus-

tomers, who are expected to pay quarterly.

Advertisements marked by the advertisers

with the desired number of insertions, will be con-

tinued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Yearly or half-yearly advertisers are allowed the

privilege of quarterly changes, without additional

charge.

Printed Malicious charges the same as other

advertisements.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly

limited to their own immediate and regularly bus-

iness, and the business of an Advertising Firm is

not considered as including that of its individual

members.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a

specified number of insertions will be continued

until ordered out, and payment exacted accord-

ingly.

Calls on persons to become candidates charged

as other advertisements. Announcing candidates

for State or County officers, advertising rates, to be

paid in each case.

No advertisements can hereafter be inserted

gratuitously, except brief announcements of deaths,

marriages, and preaching appointments.

No advertisement to be considered by the year

unless specified by contract between the parties.

## GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank among

Western Colleges. Its Library, Cabinet, Mu-

seum, and apparatus are unsurpassed. Its library

is the same as that of Yale College, while

its scientific course embraces all the best portions

of the course at West Point.

For young men designed for practical business

there is a course of three years in which a thorough

knowledge is imparted in Agricultural Chemistry,

Physiology, Zoology, Practical Engineering, Prin-

ciples of Commerce, and Book Keeping. In this

practical feature the College is believed to be

unequaled. Its high aim is to furnish American

scholars, and American business men. The rapidly

increasing number of Students in attendance is

proof of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,

whose permanence is doubtful, and whose diploma

is therefore of uncertain value. It is in a position

to exercise and maintain a wholesome discipline

without the fear of extinguishment, and to require

of its students every thing scholarly and manly

in the department. It has boarding arrangements

so adapted to the dangers inseparable from the

practice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into one

building. Students for the military can board for

\$40 per College year. Others of known good

moral habits, for about \$15 or 20; while those

who may prefer boarding in private families can

do so for from \$20 to 100. No student is allowed

to board in any family but such as the Faculty shall

approve; and a strict but kind supervision is ex-

ercised by the Faculty over every student wherever

he may board. The scholars' year is divided into

two sessions. The first commences on the third

Monday in September; the second, on the first

Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition

\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by application

to the President, Rev. D. R. Campbell, L. L. D.

S. F. GANO, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

March 1, 1855-1-tf.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

WILL OPEN ON THE

3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been perma-

nently secured. He brings with him a rep-  
utation as an accomplished and successful instructor  
of youth, warranting the belief that no institution  
can surpass this in all that is necessary to prepare  
young men for College most thoroughly or lay the  
foundation for a substantial and well ordered edu-

cation.

TERMS per session of 5 months—in advance

Tuition in Primary Department, 15 00

Higher Branches, 20 00

Additional charges for fuel, &c., 1 00

Payment made to the Principal or the Treas-  
urer of the College. F. C. McALLAN,  
March 1, 1855-1-tf. Sec. Com.

GEORGETOWN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The 5th session commences Janu-

ary 22, 1855.

DRAWING, PAINTING,

EMBROIDERY, FRENCH,

VOCAL MUSIC, PIANO, &c.

MUSIC, PIANO, &c.

together with all the usual branches of a

thorough English course.

TERMS per session of 20 weeks—in

ADVANCE.

THIS institution is provided with competent

teachers in the several departments of

Drawing and Painting (oil and water colors) Em-

broidery, French, Vocal music, Piano, &c., as

well as all the usual branches of a thorough

English course.

## TEXAS

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE

Collecting & Land Agency.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-

LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS, AND REAL ESTATE

INTERESTS OF NON-RESIDENTS. REGISTERED

for sale in all parts of the state, full exhibits of title

and accurate descriptions; also registers of town and

city lots. Lands located bought and sold. Claims

against the STATE OF TEXAS collected and ad-

justed, and remittances made by exchange on New

Orleans or any of the northern cities. If desired,

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country

and the land system insure superior locations and

the best titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-

ways have some leading lands and useful hints at

the office of this agency.

Residence, Austin, Texas.

Office on Congress Avenue.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R. FREE-

MAN.

March 1, 1855-1-by.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

It will be remembered, that, in the beginning

of the revolution in 1835, Texas offered large

bounties in land to volunteers to serve in her arm-

ies. We can now offer, to the survivors, and heirs of

those who have served, the recovery of all the lands

granted by the Government of Texas land claims

regardless of date or character, whether SPANISH,

MEXICAN, OR AMERICAN BOUNTY, SCRIPT, OR LEAD

RIGHT. Having complete access to the Muster rolls,

Records, and other documents in the Public

Office at Austin City, we are in a position to

investigate, and to give superior advantage

in investigations of all claims in regard to claims

and perfect titles.

We will give particular attention to the recovery

of lands illegally sold, for taxes or otherwise, and

to estates which have suffered from inattention or

mismanagement of agents or administrators.

To persons having land certificates for LOCAT-

ION, we can offer part or full inducements. Our

thorough and intimate knowledge of the vacant

lands and surveys of the state, obtained from per-

sonal inspection, insures the most favorable loca-

tions, and perfect titles.

LOSS EXPERIENCE, and close attention to the LAND

SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of the different

classes of titles, together with the large amount of

land registered in our office for sale, enables us to

furnish prompt and reliable information, and assist-

ance to persons desiring good homes, and to afford

superior advantages to those wishing to make SAFE

AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering for SALE lands in every part

of the state—Improved and unimproved, of every va-

riety, and in great quantities, at low prices, and

city lots—in short every kind of real estate on the

most favorable terms.

To persons having land in Texas for sale, we

would say, that we keep books in which are regis-

tered descriptions of all lands, and the names of the

owners, and the names of the purchasers, or ob-

tained by personal inspection, and full exhibits of

title &c., of all tracts to be sold, thus furnishing a

cheap and effective mode of advertisement. If de-

sired, we will examine land in any part of the state,

ascertain its value, and report faithfully. Register-

ing for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS, HOUSES,

and individuals to our office as furnishing a speedy

and effective mode of collecting.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the interests

of our employers, we hope to merit the confidence of

the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.

## EUROPEAN ITEMS.

### Napoleon's Visit to Victoria.

The English papers are crowded with ac-

counts of the ever-memorable and ever-re-

membered visit of Napoleon III and

his wife to the Queen of England. Omit-

ting the embellishments, the facts of the

case are, that on Monday, the 16th, Na-

poleon III and the Empress Eugenie ar-

rived at Dover—thence to Windsor—re-

mained the guests of the British Sovereign

five days—met with a distinguished

reception from the Court, and extraordi-

nary enthusiastic greeting from the crowd

—were almost overwhelmed by congrat-

ulatory addresses from corporations and

institutions—and returned to France a-

mid a tempest of hurrahs!

Through a Dense Fog.

On Monday morning, says our report,

thousands were assembled at Dover "to

give the august visitors a hearty English

reception." At 9 o'clock, the Emperor,

Empress, and suite, embarked at Calais on

board the screw-steam Pelican and about

noon steamed slowly through a dense fog,

and under salute from ships of war and

batteries, rendered invisible by the thick

weather, into Dover Harbor. Prince Al-

bert was on hand to receive his guests,

and was accompanied by his usual atten-

dants, and by the French Minister, Count

Walewski, with Madame la Comtesse. The

Emperor was accompanied by Marshal

Vaillant, Minister of War, the Duke de

Bassano, Count de Montebello and other

gentlemen; the Empress by several ladies

of her household.

How Louis and Eugenie were

Dressed.

Napoleon wore the uniform of a

General, of Division; the Empress

—for the benefit of ladies be it related—

straw hat, grey cloak, and plaid dress.

Leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, the

Empress (the Emperor by her side) walked

to the Warden Hotel, where they had

lunch, besides an address from the Cor-

poration of Dover. Thence they proceed-

ed by special train to the Bricklayer's

Arms Station at London, where the

Queen's carriage and an escort of troops

were in waiting.

Going Through London.

Embarking in the royal vessel, the

Imperial party proceeded at slow pace

through the streets of London, along the

Kent and Westminster roads, across West-

minster Bridge, through Parliament

street, Whitehall, Charingcross, Pall-

mall, Saint James Piccadilly, Hyde Park,

and by Victoria gate and Eastbourne ter-



word the Austrian knew his sword, and stabbed the but and to the heart. Much excitement was felt. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the Police, others with intelligence to the Tribune, others to the Kansas, who lost no time in sending to Kansas a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A good procession to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief, but to the point: "Go to the devil! I won't punish my soldiers for each fellow as you!" This brutal reply roused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians! they are but one against four! we won't submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest!"

A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians on their side, turned out and attacked the people, killing many persons in the first charge. At the same time the national guards attacked the Austrians, and after a fierce fight, drove them at the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields. Official statements return 247 killed, on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not opened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

We find the following tough moral in the New York Tribune of Wednesday, copied from the Spiritual Telegraph: "The story is sworn to by us, we must believe it, but really it is hard to press one's credulity to the wall in this way."

### AN ENORMOUS STORY!

New Developments in Ghostology.—Spirits Talking Aloud and Eating Blatantly.

Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., Jan. 2.

S. W. SMITH, Esq.—Dear Sir: The facts given in the enclosed affidavit of John Richardson are of public notoriety here, and can no doubt be sustained by any amount of evidence. You are at liberty to make any use of the affidavits you choose. Respectfully,

WM. J. BRIGHT.

The State of Ohio, Trumbull County, ss.—Before me, Wm. J. Bright, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, personally came John Richardson, who, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I am a resident of Painesville township, Mercer county, Pa.; live four miles east of the centre of Hartford, Ohio; have lived here now reside some nine months. About five weeks ago my attention was attracted by a very sharp and loud whistle, seemingly in a small closet in one corner of my house. This was followed by loud and distinct raps, as loud as a person could conveniently rap with the knuckles. The closet door I secured or fastened by a wood button that turns over the edge of the door. This button would frequently turn, and the door open without any visible agency. This was followed by a loud and distinct (apparently) human voice, which could be heard perhaps fifty rods.

After repeating a very loud and shrill scream several times, the voice fell to a lower key, and in a tone about as loud as ordinary conversation, commenced speaking in a plain and distinct manner, assuring the family that he would not be burned, and requesting us to have no fear of any injury, as we were in no danger. Those manifestations being altogether unaccountable to myself and family, we searched the entire house, to find, if possible, the cause of this new and startling phenomenon, but found no one in or about the premises but the family. Again we were startled by a repetition of the screams, which were repeated perhaps a dozen times, when the voice proceeded to inform us that the conversation came from the spirit of two brothers, calling themselves Henry and George Force, and claimed to have been murdered some eleven years since, and then gave us what they represented as a history of the tragedy, and insisted that we should call on some of the neighbors to hear the disclosure. John Ranney, Henry Moore, and some dozen others, were then called in, to whom the history was detailed at length. We could readily discover a difference in the voice professing to come from the two spirits.

About the third day after these manifestations commenced, my wife brought a ham of meat in the house, and laid it on the table, and stepped to the other side of the room, when it was carried by some invisible agency from four to six feet from the table, and thrown upon the floor. At another time a bucket of water without human hands taken from the table, carried some six feet, and poured upon the floor. This was followed by a large dining-table turning round from its position at the side of the room, and carried forward to the stove, a distance of more than six feet. This was done while there was no person near it. The same table has, since that, been thrown on its side without any human agency, and often been made to dance about while the family were eating around it. At one time dishes, knives and forks were thrown from the table to the opposite side of the room, breaking the dishes to pieces.

On another occasion the voice requested Mrs. Richardson to remove the dishes from the table, which was done immediately, when the table commenced rocking violently back and forward, and continued the motion, so that the dishes could not be washed upon it, but were placed in a towel and set upon the floor.

upon which a number of them flew from the table to the chamber floor over head, and were thus broken to pieces. What occurred was attempted to be secured by placing it in a cupboard, and about the doors, which were violently thrown open, and the dishes flew like lightning, one after another, against the opposite side, and broke to pieces. At another time a drawer in the table was, while there was no person near it, drawn out, and a plate that had been placed there carried across the room and broken against the opposite wall. And this kind of demonstration has continued until nearly all the crockery about the house has been broken and destroyed.

At different times the drawers of a stand sitting in a bed room, have been taken out, and at one time carefully placed on a bed. A large stove boiler has been, while on the stove, filled with water, tipped up, and caused to stand on one end, and the water was turned out upon the floor, and at it is time taken off from the stove, and carried some six feet, and set down upon the floor, and while untouched by any person. A teakettle has often been taken from the stove in the same manner, and thrown upon the floor. At one time a spider, containing some coffee for the purpose of brewing, was taken from the stove, carried near the chamber floor, and then thrown upon the floor. And frequently while Mrs. Richardson has been baking buck-wheat cakes on the stove, the griddle has, in the same unaccountable manner, been taken from the stove and thrown across the house; and often cakes have been taken from the griddle while baking and disappeared entirely.

At one time the voice, speaking to my wife, said it [the spirit] could bake cakes for George, a boy eating at the table. Mr. Richardson stepped away from the stove, when the batter (already prepared for baking cakes) was by some unseen agency taken from a crock sitting near the stove, and placed upon the griddle, and turned at the proper time, and when done taken from the griddle and placed upon the boy's plate upon the table. The voice then proposed to bake a cake for Jane—my daughter—who was then at work about the house. The cake was accordingly baked in the same manner as before stated, and carried across the room and placed in the girl's hand.

During all these occurrences, the talking from the two voices and others has continued, and still continues daily, together with such manifestations as I have detailed, with many others not named. The conversation, as well as the other demonstrations, have been witnessed almost daily by myself and family, as well as by scores of persons who have visited my house to witness this strange phenomenon.

I will only add, that the spirit [the voice] gave as a reason for breaking crockery and destroying property, that it is done to convince the world of the existence of spirit presence.

JOHN RICHARDSON.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855,  
Wm. J. Bright,  
Justice of the Peace.

Eliza Jane Richardson being duly sworn, says:

I am the wife of John Richardson, who made the above affidavit. I have witnessed all the manifestations given by my husband in his affidavit, and many others, such as singing by the voices, and writing without human agency.

ELIZA JANE RICHARDSON.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.  
Wm. J. Bright,  
Justice of the Peace.

Jas. H. Moore, being duly sworn, says:

I have witnessed many of the occurrences given by John Richardson in his affidavit; such as conversing with the voices, seeing the table move about, &c. &c.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.  
Wm. J. Bright,  
Justice of the Peace.

### EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1855.

Our City election for Treasurer, Commissioner, Councilmen and Ward Officers has resulted almost in a drawn battle between the American party on one side and the Democrats and old line Whigs or Fusionists on the other. The vote for Treasurer and Commissioner is very close, and both parties claim the victory, although it is probable that the American candidates have been triumphant by from one to three hundred votes. The Select Council, it is supposed; will be equally divided, and in the Common Council the Fusionists will have a small majority. At the Spring election one year ago, the American party carried the city by over 8000 majority, carrying every ward but four. But since then a great reaction has taken place, if we are to judge from the returns of the present election.

The National Medical Convention is now in session in this city. A large number of delegates are in attendance from all sections of the Union, and they are very hospitably entertained by our citizens, and busily engaged with the deliberations of their Convention and visiting different public institutions, and places of note in the city. On their visit to Independence Hall, they were very eloquently addressed by Mayor Conrad.

The trial of James G. Drand, charged with having employed the ship Gray

Eagle in the slave trade, is now progressing before the U. S. Court. The offence is punishable with death.

The new light ship *Artis*, intended for the use of the Expedition in search of Dr. Kane, has recently been launched at the Navy Yard. There is still some difficulty in obtaining a crew to man her. If you have any young men who are anxious to enjoy a cool summer, they can do so with absolute certainty by shipping up on her.

One of our Guardians of the Poor was expelled from the Board recently, for having paid his workmen with orders for relief. His defence was that he was intoxicated at the time and did not know what he was about!

I paid a visit to our great city of the dead, Laurel Hill Cemetery, which is much visited at this season of the year. It is situated about three miles from the city. The flowers have begun to bloom brightly where the hand of affection has planted them, and the beauty of the place is most attractive. A full description would require more space than you would wish to grant me, but if any of your readers visit our city, they must visit it for themselves if they wish to behold one of the most lovely spots in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The variety of the monuments, the handsome arrangements, the fine graves, the blooming flowers, and the natural beauty of the spot combined with the elegant and tasteful manner in which it has been decorated, impart to it a cheerful air in spite of the melancholy purpose it serves, and render it enchantingly beautiful.

George F. Albert, who won much notoriety a few years since, by capturing an alleged fugitive slave, was employed another day by the mother of a child, about four years old, to capture it for her from the custody of the relatives of its father, in whose charge it had been placed by order of Court some time since. The mother got off safely with her child, but he was arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and bound over in the sum of \$500 to answer at Court.

A policeman attempted to arrest a man lying drunk in the street the other night, but found him so valiantly defended by a dog, that to accomplish his object it was first necessary to kill the faithful animal. The dog was much less a brute than his master.

A large and elegantly built clipper ship called *Manitou* will soon be launched in the Delaware from Treaty Island, near where Wm. Penn made his famous compact with the Indians.

The Academy of Fine Arts has recently been opened for the season. Some choice new works have been added to the fine old collection, which embraces some of the finest specimens ever exhibited in this country. Strangers visiting the city will find it well worthy of a visit. It is located in Chestnut street, a short distance above Tench.

A Malay who was recently brought over to this country to take care of an elephant, was discharged from that employment as soon as the ship landed. Being a stranger, in a strange land, attired in his native costume, and utterly destitute of money and friends he was sent to the Alms House, but not being admitted there he was arrested for indecent exposure and committed to prison for the violation of the customs of the country involved in his primitive style of dress. It is to be hoped that some charitable persons will come to his relief and send him back to his native country.

Our markets have not recently undergone any important change. Beef cattle sell at the exorbitant rate of from \$10 to \$12½. Flour commands \$10.75 to \$11 per barrel; Rye Flour, \$7.25; Corn Meal, \$4.75; Wheat sells for from \$2.55 to 2.65 Rye, 1.40; Corn, 1.05 to 1.06; Oats, 68 to 70c.

Truly, Yours.

### Singular Suicide.

Our friend, T. D. KENNEDY, Esq., has furnished us the particulars of a singular and distressing suicide, committed in Clermont county, Ohio, on Friday of last week. Mr. JOHN KYLE, aged about 70 years, possessed of property worth \$25,000, of temperate habits, and surrounded by children and friends, that day terminated his existence by cutting his throat with a knife. The family of Mr. KYLE, apprehending that he contemplated self-destruction had as they supposed removed everything with which he could accomplish the purpose of his reach, and caused his movements to be watched. On the day named, he started towards the barn, and was followed by two of his sons, young men. Turning to them he wanted to know why they were following him. They replied that they feared he would hurt himself. He then commanded them in the most positive manner to go back, he at the same time proceeding towards the barn. He took but a few steps, when he drew the knife from his pocket, and deliberately cut his throat, severing the jugular vein, and making of course a frightful wound. He fell, and for a time was supposed to be dead. He revived, however, and lived several hours, in the interval expressing regret that he had not done the work more effectually and begging those at his bedside to kill him. So determined was he not to live that he thrust his fingers into the wound tearing it out, and in other ways endeavoring to hasten death. This is one of those inexplicable cases which defy satisfactory explanation.

Mr. KYLE was one of the early settlers of Clermont and owned a tract of land here, which is now in the heart of the city.—*Covington Journal*.

Paducah, Ky. May 5th, 1855.

EDITOR HERALD.

DEAR SIR:

Believing that your readers would like to hear something of

the political doings in this portion of the State; I write you this short letter which if deemed worthy a place in your columns, you will publish. To-day I have heard the Hon. B. L. Clark made two speeches, at 11 o'clock he addressed a large audience at Squire Rice's in this county, and a more attentive audience I never saw; Mr. Clark spoke for about two hours, a clever, able, and more logical speech I never listened to. He exposed in a masterly manner the abolition tendency of the Know Nothing party. He showed that that secret order first had its origin in Europe, that it was planted in northern soil, and that its friends in the free states are now trying to transplant it in southern soil. He showed conclusively, that the Know Nothing party north were in favor of a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska Bill, that the only national party was the democratic party. He said that many good pro-slavery men in Kentucky had gone into this new party, but he invited them to look to the origin and fruits of that party.

He showed that the Know Nothings had elected nine Free-soil Governors and every member returned by them to either branch of Congress, were either Abolitionists or Free soilers. He asked Kentuckians to pause and examine before they identified themselves with a party at the north who showed a fixed purpose of walking down southern institutions and southern rights. Mr. Clark's speech was so overwhelming on this subject, several gentlemen, pro-slavery men, avowed their intention to quit the order; Mr. C. regretted that his openness by misrepresentation, had made it necessary to refer to a matter personal to himself and family. In reply to the charge that he was a catholic and had married a catholic wife, he said it was untrue, that he had married a catholic lady, that his first wife had joined the catholic church, that he left her to exercise her own discretion in the matter of her religion, that he would not act the petty tyrant over her. He said she left a dying request that he would educate their two oldest daughters at a catholic school, which he had done. Belonged to no church himself, and if he should ever join one it would be for just such a one as he preferred, that he had no preference and could not state to what church he would attach himself if he felt that he was worthy to join the church.

At night Mr. C. spoke to a good audience in the Court House at this place, his speech had a good effect. The Know Nothings are leaving the lodges all over this district, and from the signs of the times, by August, a large remainder of those who have joined into this secret party will leave it.

The democratic party in this district is organizing for the great battle in August, and we have no doubt that the whole ticket will receive a large majority in the district. News has just reached us of the nomination of L. B. Dickerson for Congress in your district, the democrats are glad to see so good a man on the tract and hope he will be elected.

Respectfully,

SCRAPPS.

### Facts for the People.

Who can read the following facts and then deny that the Know Nothings are Abolitionists—enemies to the South—the Federal constitution and the Union.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothings in the free States have elected none but Abolitionist and Free-soilers to Congress of the United States.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Whig and Know Nothing Papers in Kentucky are unable to designate a Representative elected to the Congress or Senate of the United States, in any one of the free States, by the Know Nothings, that is not an Abolitionist or Free-soiler.

### IT IS A FACT—

That every Representative from the free States in the Congress or Senate of the United States, the Know Nothings have elected, or assisted to elect, is in favor of the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal or modification of the Fugitive slave law.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts have removed Judge Loring, an able and upright Judge, from office, because he decided that the fugitive slave Burns should be delivered up under the Fugitive slave law—and this same Know Nothing Legislature elected HENRY WILSON, an Abolitionist, to the Senate of the United States—and the said Henry Wilson voted in the Senate of the United States to repeal the Fugitive slave law.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothings of Wisconsin elected Durkee, an ultra Abolitionist to the Senate of the United States.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan passed resolutions instructing Gen. Cass and Mr. Stewart, the Senators from Michigan, to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive slave law—the Nebraska and Kansas bill. And the same Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan passed a law refusing the use of the prisons of the State of Michigan to the officers of the United States government to secure Fugitive slaves.

### IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothing Senate of Maine passed resolutions, declaring the Fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and demanding its immediate repeal—and in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—and declaring that they would never consent to the admission into the Federal Union of any more States with constitutions authorizing slavery.

### IT IS A FACT—

That every governor elected by the Know Nothings in the free States is an

Abolitionist.

IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire have passed strong Abolition, and anti-slavery resolutions.

IT IS A FACT—

That the Know Nothings of the North are in favor of proscribing all white foreigners and Catholics from office, and are at the same time in favor of full civil liberty to all FREE NEGROES.

IT IS A FACT—

That the negroes of the North vote with the Know Nothings, and have been repeatedly complimented for their patriotism in thus voting, by the Know Nothing organs!

### IT IS A FACT—

That the leaders of the Know Nothings in Kentucky are, or have been, Emancipationists where ever that question has been agitated, and that they dare not deny this statement.

### IT IS A FACT—

That not one of the facts above stated can be truthfully denied by any Know Nothing, or Know Nothing organ in Kentucky.—*Yeoman*.

From the Chicago Daily Times.

### ANOTHER CHICAGO MOB.

We write this on Sunday. Beneath our window is heard the regular foot fall of a military guard. Each page we write passes to our publication room guarded by a bayonet. We entered our room on La Salle street this morning under an armed escort. What means this? Chicago has had another mob. Church bells toll the Christian people of this city to the worship of the God of Peace, and men and women and little children cross the public square to the temple of that God by permission of armed soldiers. Within sight of our window are planted several heavy pieces of artillery, and men with rifles, pistols, and side arms, command the thoroughfares of Chicago. The religious of this glorious Sabbath was greeted by the morning reveille of men in arms: the morning slumber of our people was disturbed by the march of fresh troops to relieve the weary ones who had kept guard all night. What means these things in this day of enlightenment, this day of civilization—this day of Christian Bible teachings? The answer is: There was a mob in Chicago yesterday. Was there? Has there ever been a mob in Chicago before? Is this the first time that a mob has disgraced the fair fame of the great metropolis of this vast country which exists by the arts of peaceful industry? Oh yes! the city of Chicago has seen a mob before. The streets of Chicago have been, on the Sabbath day, tumultuously thronged by an armed negro mob, seeking the lives of strangers from a neighboring State.—What was done then? The negroes were applauded by the people, and encouraged by the press, and the white men forced to seek refuge in a jail. Yesterday, however, the violators of the law were called out, therefore the streets are crowded, for in these bright days of American liberty—in these bright hours of the new dawn of "America ruled by Americans." Duties must be taught by the sword and cannon, that they must not hope for the privileges which Chicago has granted exclusively to her negroes—the right to shoot down officers and white men! These cannon, whose brazen jaws point in all directions, proclaim that negroes are not entitled to the privileges of negroes.

This is not the first mob in Chicago! Seven months ago the bells of those churches where to-day men worship God, with cannon at their doors, were tolled by impious hands to summon men to active participation in a war! Seven months ago that flag which now floats above the stacked arms in Randolph street, was suspended in a hundred copies at half mast upon the shipping in our harbor, as a signal for its friends to assemble as a mob! Seven months ago, the pulpits from which to-day are heard lamentations over the resistance to the laws, echoed with fierce appeals to men of Christian faith to go to North Market Hall and take active part in a mob—a mob, covered by the law, and without the sanction of the law, to-day lament the dying condition of the men who fell on Saturday, seven months ago were thrilled by eloquent appeals and stirring exhortations to go forth at night and take part, active part, in a foul, malignant, indecent mob!

The man who would not seven months ago by word or deed, endeavor to break up, dissolve or calm the infuriate mob, which had cowardly assembled to insult or murder one man, to-day sits in the Mayor's office, surrounded by armed troops, and field artillery summoned there by him for his own protection! Seven months ago, one company of the troops which now protect the Court House from a dispersed and scattered mob, hung at half mast on their flag staff, the ensign of their country as a token of sympathy with a brutal and cowardly mob! On Saturday, Aldermen, Police, Magistrates, Lawyers, Merchants, Mechanics, Laborers, were vigilant and active in putting down a midday riot, who even impudently, under cover of night, by violence and deed, took active part and induced others to participate in an atrocious cowardly mob! Clergymen stood on Saturday on house tops overlooking the scene, and offering honest prayers that law and order and the peace of the city might be preserved without the effusion of blood, who seven months ago, in pulpit and class room, by entreaty and counsel; by precept and deed, urged their flocks to mob one man—to disgrace themselves, their city and their country—to leave no means untied to mob the object of their hatred!

We pitied these men on Saturday! The man whom they mobbed in September last, has survived the contumely, and was present in the city and doubled back into the infernal machine, which, when his enemies had taught to despise law and constitution, with arms in hand, practically carrying out those teachings at a hazard and against their precepts. Evil precepts like curses come home to torment their children, and to vex the souls of their fathers for years to come. The blood of the murdered officers of Chicago is upon the clergy, the merchants, the politicians and Editors who have so industriously taught the doctrine that it was lawful, just, right, proper and glorious, here and hereafter, to resist and shoot down, if necessary that man or those men who would seek to impose in this city the constitution and laws of the United States. That blood was shed by ignorant men, who have seen their evil teaching, to offices of honor, trust and profit.—They say that one of the most calamitous of the mob of September last, was selected for the constitution and they were urged from pulpit, bar and bench, to vote for that violator of law and decency. They had become familiar with the teaching that it was lawful to assemble in the public streets, and mid the noise of firing guns and pistol, oaths and blasphemies, burn in effigy the Executive officer of Illinois! They could, with the approving smiles of clergymen, Editors and men of all degrees, block up the public streets with indecent disorderly orgies to insult the Government of the United States, and they concluded they had the right peaceably to assemble at the public square, and knock down a petty constable! They had become familiar with the teaching that was lawful and meritorious to shoot down and murder any man who had a negro, and naturally concluding that a German was, at least in the eyes of God and his clergy, as sacred as an African, they carried into practice what they had been taught. The very men who have taught these doctrines publicly declare that their pupils are ignorant men, unfit to exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship with-out a long probation; therefore it is that we say that upon the teachers, and not upon the poor misguided dupes who have been taught that resistance to law and the killing of its officers was a virtue, will rest the burden of the murdered officers of Chicago! The instructors of murder may well shrink now that their tools turn upon them with unrelenting hands.

The leading spirits in the three Know Nothing newspapers in the city are for—*STANLEY S. ROWE* of the "Co-

lumbian," *John Englishman*; *Par Taylor*, of the "Times," is an Irishman; and *Col. SCAUTLEN*, of the "Gazette," is a Scotchman. Here we have the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle, done into a beautiful Native American bouquet. Col. Schouler and Mr. Rowe do not deny their nativity, and Par Taylor has not recently dared to do so; yet those men are the professed leaders of genuine exclusive Native American Sentiment.—*Daily Commercial*.

—On Wednesday afternoon, the door of one of the first business houses in Petersburg, Va., was closed and craped through respect to Edmund, an old negro porter of the house, who died in its service. That's the way they do things "down south."

### ONE DOLLAR

### DAGUERREOTYPES!

J. B. RICHARDSON,  
FROM J. C. ELROD'S DAGUERREAN  
ROOMS, LEXINGTON.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, that he has fitted up a room at the Georgetown Hotel, where he will be prepared to execute all the latest and most approved style of pictures; his light being the best ever used in Georgetown.

### LOCKETS, RINGS

### AND

### BREAST PINS!

All those who desire

"To secure the shadow,"

Ere the substance fades,"

would do well to call upon him speedily and procure truthful and beautiful

### LIKENESSES

of beloved friends before they are removed from time to eternity.

Picture the same as at our rooms in Lexington; satisfaction given or no charge for sitting; invalids waited upon at their own residences, and pictures taken of the deceased whenever required; children's pictures taken in a single second.

Room opened on Monday, May 7, 1855; give me a call.

J. B. RICHARDSON,  
Georgetown Hotel.

May 10, 1855-11-17.

### AUCTION SALE

### DRY GOODS!

THE undersigned, as trustees for Dr. John E. Stevenson, will offer at public auction, commencing on Monday, May 21, 1855, a large and handsome assortment of

### DRY GOODS!

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

embracing a handsome stock for retail trade. Sale positive.

TERMS.—Ten dollars and under cash; over ten and under fifty, four months; fifty and over one hundred, six months; one hundred and upwards, eight months. Notes with good security, negotiable and payable at the Georgetown Branch Farmers Bank Kentucky.

R. C. GRAVES,  
W. H. TERRELL, Trustees.

May 10, 1855-11-17.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned being a

about to remove from town,

will offer all his personal and

real estate for sale at

### PUBLIC AUCTION

on Saturday, the 19th of May. For particulars see

bill.

All persons indebted to me are hereby notified to come forward and settle up forthwith by cash or note, or they will have to pay costs.

J. V. ROLAND.

May 3, 1855-11-17.

### BACON & LARD

### WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID IN

CASH OR CROGERIES

for either of the above articles by

S. Y. KEENE.

April 19, 1855-5-17.

### WHAT DOES ALL

### That Crowd Mean?

Going into Sam

Keene's after Flour

and Meal and

Potatoes and Pum-

kinseed & Su-

gar and Coffee.

HE MUST BE SELLING OFF AT

COBBLERS?

No. You see he keeps a great

many Articles the other

Merchants do not, &

I am told he is

"HARD RUN"

on account

of the times and has

to sell cheap to get

Cash to pay

his Debts.

### DON'T HE TRADE FOR

### Bacon?

Yes Sir—Wants a lot badly

now, and anything else in

the way of Marketing

you got to sell.

April 19, 1855-5-17.

### "THAT CROWD"







